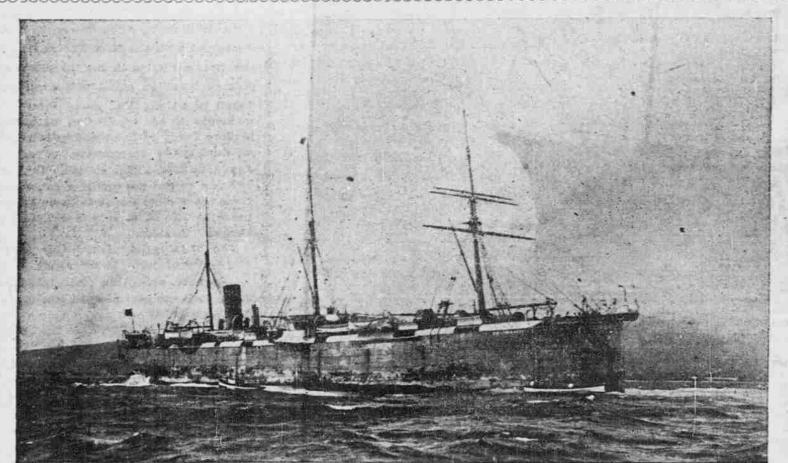
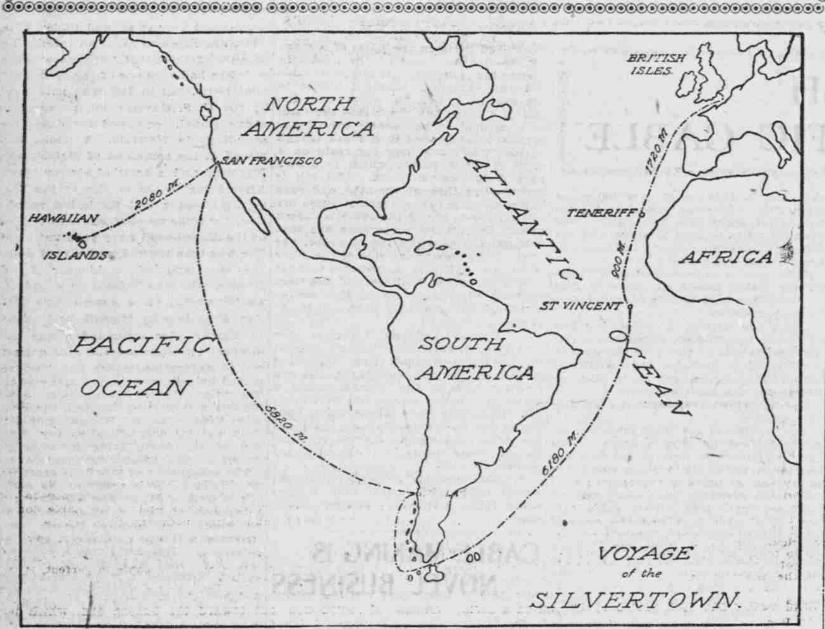
16,000 MILE VOYAGE OF THE S. S. SILVERTOWN



THE CABLESHIP SILVERTOWN

(Photo by Rice & Perkins.)



British Isles to Hawaii.

dimensions, and then handed it to the is fully depicted elsewhere. shipbuilders and told them to construct When leaving the English coast the The Silvertown arrived at San Franit. Constructed to carry an immense weighing 187 tons, and 1,100 tons of the teenth. She arrived off the Islands on are twisted up together or stranded; the core. The bituminous compound is amount of cable in her three tanks, to best Weish coal for consumption during Christmas Day and at about two-thirty they are then passed through the cov- applied by the cable being passed under

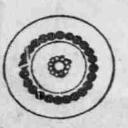
The dotted line in the above map The cable craft left Portland, on the vessel a tremendous commercial risk shows the route taken by the cable- English coast, on September 23rd, 1902, during her long voyage around angry steamer Silvertown in her recent cable

She steamed 1720 miles to Teneriffe and Cape Horn and her trip excited great then another 900 miles to St. Vincent, interests among commercial men.

laying and history making voyage, over Cape de Verde Islands, wehe she made The crew of the ship and the cable 16,000 odd nautical miles from the a short stay to secure coal and fresh officials made about a hundred and fifty trated. No. 1 is the deep-sea type, with with jute yarns, which are laid spirally water. Then she made her longest run souls on board. Troughout the voyage, a sheathing of many small steel wires; round it, forming an elastic soft bed-There is a stroy going the rounds that between coaling ports, a distance of constant tests of the cable were made. then through the several intermediate ter, as well as the outer serving and when told to plan a cable ship the Sil- Chill and arriving there covered the the vessel could send a message to types 2 and 3 the sheathing wires bevertown company's engineer drew three distance to San Francisco quickly. Her himself through over two thousand come gradually larger, and finally, at The served core passes through the holcircles on a sheet of paper, giving their voyage from San Francisco to this port miles of cable lying in the same vesel's the shore end, type 4, the deep sea low shaft of a circular skeleton framehold.

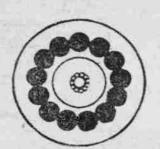
today would indicate that this story grappling apparatus, stores etc, weigh- at that point, and left for Honolulu at the core is the same throughout. has at least a semblance of truth in ing 413 tons, deck machinery and buoys, two o'clock on the morning of the fifstand heavy weather, and to go at a the voyage, making in all a total cargo o'clock on the morning of the 26th of ering machine, by which the gutta per- a spout from which the melted comfast rate of speed without consuming of 6.507 tons. The value of the vessel, December buoyed the cable during a cha is squeezed round the conductor in pound runs. The finished cable is then much coal, the vessel has certainly been her cargo, and the loss which would heavy gale at a point about 35 miles a continuous envelope touching it coiled in large circular iron tanks, in have resulted from disaster, made the from Honolulu,

A submarine cable consists first of a core, which comprises the conductor, made of a strand of copper wires, and the insulating covering, generally made of gutta percha, but occasionally of



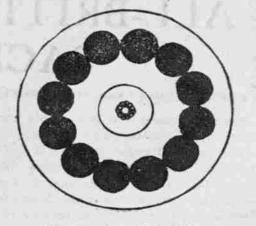
No. L. Deep-sea Cable, for greatest depth.

india rubber, to prevent the escape of electricity. Then comes a layer of tanned jute yarn laid over the gutta percha to protect it from the sheathing of steel wires, over which come again



No. 2. Deep-sea Cable, for lesser depth.

jute yarn and a bituminous compound. The sheathing varies in type, with the depth of water in which the cable is to be laid. This sheathing may consist of as many as seven types, increasing in

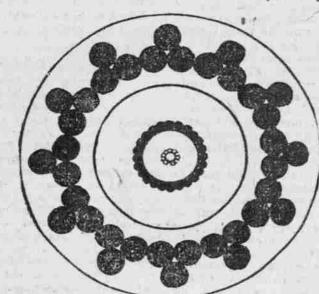


No. 3. Intermediate Cable.

strength and protective power as the shallow water is approached. Four of these are shown in the sections illus-

layers stripped.

Covering



sheathed cable is again sheathed with work of iron, on which are mounted bobbins filled with steel wire or jute a modern vessel around the tanks. At Silvertown had on board 2,413 nautical cisco on December 4th, took on coal and strands, each made up of three steel yarn, as the case may be. This frameany rate the appearance of the vessel miles of cable, weighing 4,807 tons, supplies, laid the shore end of the cable wires. It will be noticed, however, that work can be rotated, and the cable be-

throughout. The core is than served which it is kept under water.

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MOTICE

ANY WOMAN OR GIRL NEEDING help or advice, is invited to communicate, either in person or by letter, with Ensign Nora M. Underhill, matron of the Salvation Army Woman's Industrial Home, Young street, between Artesian and McCully streets, mauks side, Honolulu,





CABLE PROGRESS IN THE PACIFIC

The accompanying map shows progress of cable development in the Pacific Ocean. The dotted line from Victoria to Queensland, Australia and to New Zealand, via Fanning Island, the Fiji Group, and Norfolk Island shows the new British Pacific cable. The heavy straight line from San Francisco to Honolulu shows the new Commercial Pacific Cable and the heavy dotted line from Hawaii to Hongkong, via Wake Island, Guam, and Manila shows the route over which the American cable will be extended during this year.

.The lines labeled "D" are the cables of the Central and South American Telegraph Company which owns fifteen cables of a total length of 7,500 nautical miles. The first work on these lines

was done in 1876. From Brisbane, Queensland, there is a cable line to the French colony of New Caledonia. This is 800 miles in length and has been in operation for ten years.

The small dotted lines connecting Vlallivostok, Japan, the main Chinese ports, Singapore, Borneo, Java, and the Northern portion of Australia were laid in 1871 and are a portion of the Eastern Extension, Australia, and China Telegraph Company's extensive Eastern system of cables.

From Port Darwin in the northern part of Australia an overland telegraph line connects with Adelaide in the south and from this point telegraph lines connect with Sydney, Brisbane, and Melbourne, a cable line being laid from the latter point to Tasmania, and from Sydney there is a cable to Wellington. New Zealand. Early last year a cable line connecting Adelaide, Australia, with Perth, Western Australia, was constructed and this line extends to South Africa. There are 48,783 miles of telegraph lines in Australia.

